smallest species do not exceed the dimensions of a Hare. ITone are really large.

Tetraceros is an Indian genus characterised, as its name denotes, by the fact that it possesses four horns. It is the posterior pair which correspond to the single pair of *CepTia-lophus.* The anterior pair, which are much smaller and are sometimes absent, are a new pair. The female of this Antelope is hornless. Sheep are occasionally four-horned, and there is indeed a breed of such in Kashmir. A four-horned Chamois was described by the late Mr. Alston.

The Klipspringer, *Qreotragus saltator,* is the first type of a third section; as its name denotes, it is an Antelope with Goat-like habits, being found particularly among rocks. The horns are short and straight. This, the only species of the genus, is African in range, of which its Dutch name gives evidence. A specimen in the Zoological Society's Gardens (as has been pointed out; to me by Mr. Mercer) had the habit of depositing the secretion of the tear gland upon a mass of concrete in its enclosure, the secretion thus exuded forming a pointed heap of hardish matter. It may be that the object of this is to guide its fellows to its whereabouts.

Ourebia is a less-known genus, larger in size, but with horns of the same character, though longer.

The Grysbok and the Steinbok, genus *Hasphieeros,* have similar horns. This as well as the last two genera have horns in the male only.

One of the smallest of Antelopes belongs to an allied genus; fchis is *NeotragittS pygmaeus.* It is known as the Royal Antelope, a name apparently derived from Bosnian's statement that the negroes called it " the king of the harts." Its horns are very small The height of the animal is only 10 inches. Horns are present in the male alorie. The last three genera are African.

The Cervicaprine series, which is also African, includes the Water-bucks and Beedbucks$_3$ so called on account of their water-loving propensities. As in the last series, from which they are separated by Selater and Thomas, but with which they

are united by Flower, there are horns in the male only. These horns, though not twisted, are long. The typical genus is *Cobus,* of which there are eleven The Waterbuck, *C. elli^sipry^mnus,* and the Sing-sing, are perbaps the best-known